"WHAT IT IS"

U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT

ON

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

VOL. I

CYPRESS

POCKET LIBRARY

He Who Looks
Before He Leaps
Builds of CYPRESS
and
Builds "For Keeps"

THIS IS

VOLUME I

of the

CYPRESS

POCKET LIBRARY

and consists of the

U.S. GOVERNMENT REPORT

(Department of Agriculture, Forest Service—Bulletin Number 95, under date of June 30, 1911.)

Together with List of Volumes covering the many uses for which CYPRESS is actually the best wood grown, and so proven by the records.

Eleventh Edition, September, 1916.

Whenever you build—
Whatever you build—
please remember that *no matter what plans you build from, or how large or small the repairs you make—*

You want CYPRESS,

of course.

for the *shingle roof, all the exterior woodwork*, the *entire porch (including floor and steps)* and practically all *interior finish*. We can give you reasons that vitally affect *the value of your building investment*.

"THE MONEY YOU *DON'T* HAVE TO SPEND ON *REPAIRS* IS *ALL* PROFIT."

A WORD

as to the

Reasons and Purposes

behind The

Cypress Pocket Library

(of which this is Volume One)

Everybody likes to build, but nobody likes "repair jobs."

Repair jobs inevitably represent *an additional investment without any addition to value.*

That point is worth digesting.

When you build, whatever you build, you like to build "for keeps."

Some people change their minds about styles, in building the same as in wearables; our tastes develop and result in changes in our wants; but nobody changes his or her mind as to wishing to get the greatest possible *endurance,* or *wear,* out of the things they buy, and especially is this true of *building* investments.

Yet, singularly enough, so many

people know so little about *woods* and their relative values and special utilities; so many people think that "lumber is lumber" and never attempt to *specify* the *kind* of wood they wish used; so many people believe that repair bills are "necessary evils," that we believe we shall be able to render a real public service by undertaking the publication of THE CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY, convenient in size, authoritative in character, of *provable* value as a technical guide, and careful and scrupulous in its every statement or inference.

We shall not, by any means, recommend the use of Cypress without discrimination; Cypress is not the best wood for *every* use; but where it IS appropriate it is so *emphatically* (and demonstrably) the *one best wood* that the *many* should know about it instead of the comparatively *few* who hitherto have profited by their special knowledge.

Why should not the people of the North, the East and the West *discriminate* in their lumber buying as the people of the South

have long done? Why should not other sections enjoy the great and singular benefits of a proper use of Cypress lumber? Why should not YOU profit by the historic merits of Cypress as did the ancients? Why should not the whole lumber-using public (which at one time or another, for small job or large, includes *every citizen*) buy or order their *lumber* with the same *intelligent discrimination they apply to everything else?*

"THOSE WHO BUILD OF

CYPRESS

BUILD BUT ONCE." *TRY IT.*

1: You don't tell your broker: "Buy $10,000 of Railway stocks!" Hardly! You tell him *what.*

2: You don't simply tell your Real Estate agent: "Buy me 'some land'!" You tell him *where.*

3: You don't tell the drygoods clerk: "I want 8 yards of *cloth!*" You say "silk," "wool," or "linen."

4: You don't merely order "200 head of live stock!" You specify Horses, Cattle, etc., *and the Breed.*

5: You don't tell the contractor: "Build me a house!—and

paint it!" You dictate the *plans*. And the *colors*. Of course you do.

It is our purpose to make THE CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY a daily utility and an authoritative reference in every home in the United States. To do this we shall spare neither cost nor pains in securing the most valuable and dependable professional aid in preparing every volume, each covering a distinct use of wood, and every one covered being one in which CYPRESS has proven, and can continuously prove, itself the *one best* wood for the given purpose.

We therefore have no hesitancy in respectfully suggesting that before you buy a foot of lumber for any purpose, big or little, indoors or out, in city or country, you write for the volume of THE CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY applicable to your case and best answering your needs.

We print herewith a list of the volumes intended at this writing to constitute THE CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY, the list being subject to additions in future.

The volumes issued and available promptly on your demand are shown *without a star.* They will be sent without charge, and without any implied obligation of any sort on your part, to any address in the world upon your simple request.

A number of the volumes contain complete specifications and working plans (on sheet 24 x 36 inches) for typical residences, artistic bungalows and pergolas, garden seats, arbors, Colonial entrances, and the like, of various styles and costs.

None of these is a "stock pattern," none is for sale, and every one is a special original design made on our special order by some well-known architect or artist.

THE CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY is intended to be, in connection with our "All-Round Helps Department," the "guide, counselor and friend" of all the people who care what *values* they get for their lumber money.

The "All-Round Helps Department" is, and will remain, just

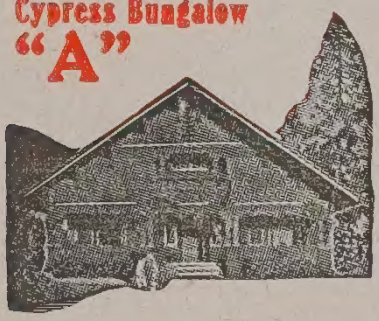
"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

what its title suggests—a sincere, wholesome, well-posted, clear-headed, courteous and *promptly-acting* organization prepared to answer any question about *wood* construction, big or little, and to give detailed advice in a practical way to every individual desiring it. It will not advise CYPRESS for *all* uses, but *only* where CYPRESS can *prove* itself "the one best wood" for *your* use.

Write at once for the volume of THE CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY that fits your case.

(List on Pages Ten and Eleven.)

Cypress Bungalow "A"



Cypress Bungalow "B"

WRITE FOR *Volume 18* containing full specifications and working plans (on sheet 24x36)

Or WRITE *for* *Volume 6*

Both are sufficient for any competent Carpenter to BUILD FROM. Both are Free, with our compliments.

LIST OF VOLUMES

in the

CYPRESS

POCKET LIBRARY

1. "The Wood Eternal"—What It Is. (U. S. Government Report).
2. "Pecky" Cypress — "The Vaccinated Wood."
3. Cypress, "The Only GREENHOUSE Wood."
4. Cypress, "& Nothing Else," for BARNS, etc.
5. How to Avoid Mistakes Frequently Made in Bungalows.
6. Cypress Bungalow "B" (Complete Working Plans and Specifications Free).
7. Cypress Shingles (A "Yes" Book). (Last a century.)
8. Cypress Bungalow "C" (Free Working Plans and Specifications).
9. CYPRESS for SIDING—and Why.
10. Cypress for Artistic Doors (a revelation).
11. Cypress for Sash, Blinds and Frames.
12. "The Wood Eternal" for Exterior Trim.
14. Cypress for Gutters, Curbs and Culverts.
15. Cypress for Dairy Uses—"The Only Wood."
16. Cypress for Porches, etc., and the Reasons.
17. Cypress for All "Odd Jobs" (of course).
18. Cypress Bungalow "A" (Complete Working Plans and Specifications Free).
19. Cypress for Canoes and Boats (defies decay).
20. Cypress for ALL FARM Needs.
21. Cypress for "All Outdoors" (of course).

22. Cypress SILOS and TANKS (of course).
*23. Cypress "Perfect for Exterior Painting."
24. "What People (who know) SAY of Cypress."
*25. "Perfect for Interior Painting and Staining."
26. Japanese Effects (Sugi) in Cypress. (How to do the work at home.)
*27. CYPRESS as a "Preventive of Property Depreciation."
28. Cypress for All Trellises and Arbors.
29. Cypress Shingle House No. 1 (Free Working Plans and Specifications).
30. Cypress PERGOLAS, etc. (eight Working Plans Free).
31. Cypress' Great Beauty for Interior Trim.
32. Cypress Bungalow "D" (Complete Working Plans and Specifications Free).
33. "How I Finish Cypress." By Gustav Stickley.
34. Shingle House No. 2 (with Free Plans and Specifications).
35. Cypress for Sun Parlors, Balconies, etc.
36. "Cypress Short Cuts to Carpentry on the Farm."
37. "Even Temperature" SILOS (Free Plans and Full Specifications).
38. Cypress "Home Grown" Furniture (Free Working Plans and Specifications).
39. Cypress "New Insides" for Old Houses (Free Working Plans and Specifications).
40. "More" Cypress Pergolas (With 2 Sets Working Plans and Specifications).
41. Cypress Bungalow "E" (Complete Working Plans and Specifications).

---

*Signifies volume is in preparation, but not issued on March 1, 1915.

CYPRESS SHINGLES do not stain or taint drinking water in the least. This cannot be claimed for any other shingle on the market.

NOW FOR THE OFFICIAL OPINION OF THE

U. S. GOVERNMENT

ON

CYPRESS

"The WOOD ETERNAL"

(And you know the conservatism and scrupulous exactness that characterize Government Reports.)

Physical Properties	Page	14
Character and Qualities . . .	"	15
Examples of Long Usage . .	"	21
As Exterior and Interior Finish	"	28
As Farm Lumber	"	33
For Greenhouses	"	34
Miscellaneous Uses	"	35
"Pecky" Cypress	"	37

"CYPRESSES"

"Although seven species commonly known as cypresses grow in the United States, only one, bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) is of great commercial importance. *Taxodium imbricarium*, a closely related species, occurs in the same range as bald cypress and is cut and used with it. The others, a distinct group of trees, are Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), Gowen cypress (*Cupressus goveniana*), Macnab cypress (*Cupressus macnabiana*), Arizona cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*) and smooth-bark cypress (*Cupressus glabra*). All of these, because of their limited sup-

ply, are put to but small and local use.

BALD CYPRESS
(*Taxodium Distichum.*)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

Dry weight of wood.—27.6 pounds per cubic foot. (Sargent.)

Specific gravity.—0.45 (Sargent.)

Ash.—0.42 per cent of dry weight of wood. (Sargent.)

Fuel value.—61 per cent that of white oak. (Sargent.)

Breaking strength (modulus of rupture).—7,900 pounds per square inch on pieces 4 by 4 by 60 inches, with 12 per cent of moisture. (Forest Service Circular 15.)

Factor of stiffness (modulus of elasticity).—1,290,000

pounds per square inch on pieces 4 by 4 by 60 inches, with 12 per cent of moisture. (Forest Service Circular 15.)

Character and qualities.—Light, soft, not strong, grain rather fine, straight; annual rings narrow; summerwood broad, slightly resinous, conspicuous; medullary rays numerous, very obscure; color light to dark brown, the sapwood nearly white; easily worked; very durable in contact with soil.

Growth.—Height 75 to 140 feet, diameter 3 to 6 feet, in exceptional cases 10 feet.

SUPPLY.

Bald cypress is found in commercial quantities in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida,

Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

In 1898 the amount of standing cypress in the United States was estimated to be 27,000,000,000 feet. The cut since that time has exceeded 5,000,000,000 feet, and the new growth has counterbalanced only a small part of this. A hundred years ago Michaux said: "It is highly probable that in less than two centuries the cypress will disappear from the Southern States." He was led to that prediction by observing the slow growth and the scanty reproduction of the species. At that time the

cut for lumber was comparatively small, but cypress swamps were frequently cleared for rice fields. Cypress is not now being planted, and perhaps never will be, for the purpose of growing commercial timber. Natural reproduction must be depended upon, and this does not keep pace with the cutting. Few cypress trees are large enough for lumber at an age of less than two centuries, and many do not reach sufficient size until much older. The present demand requires 750,000,000 feet yearly, with a marked tendency to increase during the past 10 years. Depletion of supply in the immediate future is not likely, but every

year sees a smaller quantity to draw upon. Cypress is an expensive timber to cut and log. It grows in swamps covered with water much of the time. It is customary to dig canals in which to tow the logs to the mills, or to construct railroads through the swamps, driving piles on which to rest the ties. The butt cuts of large cypress trees will not float when green, and to overcome that it is customary to girdle the standing trees several months before felling them. This permits them to dry sufficiently to float. Cypress mills operate on a large scale. In 1908 the average cut per mill was 840,000 feet. That was exceeded per mill by those cutting red-

wood, Douglas fir, and yellow pine, and none other. Mills cutting maple average 128,000 feet, spruce 440,000, hemlock 400,000, white pine 480,000, oak 170,000, and yellow poplar, 100,000 feet per year. In 1908 more than half of the cypress lumber was sawed in Louisiana. Florida came next with about 8 per cent, while small amounts were sawed in 16 other States, including Delaware, Illinois, and Indiana, and most states south of them. The logs sawed into lumber in Indiana, Illinois, and Delaware were probably brought from States farther south.

EARLY USES.

In the parts of the South settled by the Spanish, houses

were generally built of cypress. A century ago there were few houses in New Orleans which were not constructed wholly or in part of this wood, and even outside of the Spanish settlements it was extensively used. Cypress shingles were regarded as so much superior to any others that their use became extensive at a very early period. They were easily made by hand, and were very cheap when suitable timber was abundant. They were split with mallet and frow and sometimes shaved with drawknives. The splitting was done parallel with the rings of annual growth, while with white pine and most other shingle

timbers the splitting was done perpendicularly to the annual rings. As with many other woods, it is only the heartwood that shows great durability. The sapwood lasts but a few years when subjected to conditions favoring decay. On the other hand, instances have been cited, on what is apparently good authority, showing remarkable periods of use for heart cypress shingles. A roof at Greenwich, Conn., was laid in 1640, and was said to be serving well 250 years afterwards; another in Brooklyn, N. Y., was said to have lasted 228 years, and another at Clifton, Staten Island, had 200 years to its credit when

last reported, and was still in use. Many instances of use exceeding a century are cited to show the wood's lasting qualities. This is not only true when used as roofs, but for other purposes. New Orleans cypress water mains remained sound nearly a century, and a cypress headboard at a grave in South Carolina was so well preserved after 140 years that the letters on it were easily read. Marble and sandstone gravestones often decay and crumble in less time. A still longer period has been claimed for cypress coffins in Charleston, S. C. It is said they were found in fair condition at the time of the earthquake, though they had

been in the ground since 1678.

Along the lower Mississippi River many plantations were once fenced with cypress. Some of it was made into rails, while in other cases it was used as posts with boards nailed on. Undoubtedly all of these cases of great durability represent only heartwood, and that from mature swamp-grown trees.

South of the region of the yellow poplar, the best canoe wood in early times was cypress. Dugouts were almost the only kind of canoe made in the region. John Lawson, writing about 1714 upon the resources of North Carolina, gives valuable information upon the cypress ca-

noes' part in the coast and river commerce at that time.[1] Canoes upon the rivers had a capacity of 30 barrels, and were freighted with flour, lumber, and other commodities. Some were sawed down the middle lengthwise and a piece of wood inserted to make them wider, and they then carried 80 to 100 barrels. The cypress canoe as a freight carrier was not confined to the rivers and land-locked arms of the ocean, but it ventured upon the open sea, and carried pork and other products from Albemarle Sound to Chesapeake Bay by way of the ocean passage. An

[1] "History of Carolina"—John Lawson.

adventurous canoeman made a decked cypress dugout and applied to the customs officer for clearance papers for it to sail for the Barbadoes, but the officer refused to issue the papers, declaring that the request proved the applicant's insanity. Record exists of a cypress canoe 30 feet long, 5 wide, and with a carrying capacity of 13,000 pounds.

Builders of sailboats and small ships in the South drew liberally upon cypress for planking, decking, masts, and other parts of the vessel.

It was early manufactured into certain kinds of cooperage, and was shipped to the West Indies for use by molasses and sugar manufactur-

ers. Cypress seems to have been one of the most important of the southern export woods very early in the commercial history of that region, though it was later replaced by white pine in some parts of the West Indies trade. A century ago the export of cypress shingles to the West Indies exceeded 100,000,000 a year. They were 22 or 44 inches long, and from 3 to 6 inches wide. In 1808 the price in the West Indies for the large size was from $8 to $10 a thousand, and at the shipping ports about half that.

Early builders in the South preferred cypress for door and window frames, sash and

panels. Some of the old brick plantation houses are so finished. Cabinetmakers selected it in that region for the inside wood of mahogany furniture. Some of the historic church doors in the South are of this wood.

Cypress knees, which are peculiar and characteristic protuberances rising from the roots to the surface of the water where the trees grow, were once much valued by negroes for beehives. The large knees are hollow and they served rustic apiarists well. The negroes made a salve of the resin obtained from the bark and cones of this tree, and used it as one of their household remedies.

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR FINISH.

Cypress is put to almost every use as an interior trim for houses. It may be finished in natural color or stained. The wood contains little resin and thus affords a good surface for paint, which it holds well. It is much used for door frames, window frames, transoms, ceiling, wainscoting, panels, doors, sash, balusters, inside blinds, brackets, newel posts, grilles, mantels, and to some extent for flooring. It is a popular wood for kitchens, where it is subjected to dampness and heat. It shrinks, swells, or warps but little, and is used for drainboards, sinks, kitchen and

pantry tables, cupboards, and kitchen cabinets. For the same reason it is used for breadboards and wooden implements about the pantry, ironing boards, and clothes driers.

For the parts of houses exposed to the weather it serves equally well. As siding it practically wears out before it decays. When made into porch and portico columns it retains its shape, holds paint, and has sufficient strength to sustain necessary loads. It is placed as cornice, gutter, outside blinds, pilasters, and railing, and is much used for porch floors and steps.

COOPERAGE.

Cypress can not be substi-

tuted for white oak for the most exacting kinds of tight cooperage, but aside from that it enters into practically all kinds. The properties which fit it for such wide use are the freedom of the wood from knots and other defects which might cause leakage; the freedom from stains or other chemicals by which the contents of vessels would be injured, and the long period which the wood may be expected to last. To this might be added handsome appearance, which frequently has much to do with popularizing a wood.

Tanks of cypress are made to contain the following materials: Acids, beer, cider,

dyes, kraut, oil, pickles, vinegar, water, wine, and whisky. Some typewriter manufacturers have reported it to be superior to other woods for holding acid solutions for nickel and copper plating. Various kinds of water tanks are made — swimming, thrasher, windmill, sprinkling, and for railroad water stations.

Vats require the same kind of material as tanks, but there are generally distinguishing features in form or use. Cypress is manufactured into brewery vats, vats for creameries, bakeries, dye works, distilleries, and soap and starch factories. Users of cypress for brewery vats believe that its durability for this purpose

is at times as much as 50 years.

Barrels, tubs, and small vessels made of staves are more directly related to cooperage, and for the manufacture of such commodities cypress has a wide use. Among vessels of that kind are those for lard, molasses, oil, sugar, wine, butter, candy, oleo, tobacco (tubs), vinegar, apple butter, jelly, fish, washtubs and washing machines for laundries and private families, and many kinds of pails and buckets, keelers, noggins, kits, and piggins. It is used rather extensively for barrels or troughs in which to salt and store meat on farms. It is said that New Orleans con-

tains 90,000 cypress water tanks.

FARM LUMBER.

Much cypress lumber is employed in the construction of silos for storing green feed. The farmer puts the wood to many uses, in all of which it gives good service. Its lasting properties fit it well for curbs, when material is needed that resists decay. Watering troughs for farm stock and feed troughs for sheds and barns are made of it; likewise troughs or flumes for conveying water from wells or springs. Resistance to decay fits it for stable floors and timbers near the ground, as well as for fences, gates, and especially for fence posts and

telephone poles. It is one of the best available woods for picket fences, because it shows paint well and holds it for many years, but lasts a long time without it. It has been widely used for this purpose not only in the South, where cypress grows, but in regions remote from its range.

One of the widest uses of cypress is in greenhouse construction. It is pre-eminently fitted for that trying place, where it is called upon to resist dampness, excessive heat, and all the elements that hasten decay. It is said that no other lumber approaches cypress in the quantity used for green and hot houses. It is manufactured into sash,

frames, benches, boxes, and practically all else that the builder needs. It has replaced white pine to a large degree, because it is cheaper and in some ways better.

MISCELLANEOUS USES.

In some southern cities heavy cypress planks are used for street curbing. Agricultural implement and machinery manufacturers make seed boxes of it, wagon makers employ it for beds, and carriage builders work it into panels for fine bodies. Automobile makers put it to similar use. Its slight tendency to warp has caused its employment by builders of incubators. Car shops use it for freight car

siding, piano manufacturers make shipping boxes of it, and it is a material both for coffins and the boxes in which coffins are shipped. Skiffs, steamers, and yachts are occasionally finished in cypress, and many builders of gasoline launches are said to be using cypress exclusively for hull planking. It also makes handsome church pews and benches. Telephone boxes and switchboards of cypress are coming into use, and spools for some purposes are turned from the wood. Apiarists employ it for beehives; fishermen for seine floats; furniture makers for stools, tables, and curtain poles; moulders and machinists use it for

patterns; merchants for shelving and counter tops; railroads for shims, and carpenters for tool boxes.

Cypress has been substituted for white oak for wine barrels. It is claimed for it that the wood imparts no color or taste to the wine, and that it is sufficiently dense to prevent leakage, and strong enough to stand rough usage. The same property—freedom from taste—is claimed for it by pump makers, who recommend it for that reason.

PECKY CYPRESS

It has been estimated that one-third of the cypress in the United States is diseased with a fungus popularly known as

pecky, peggy, botty, or some similar name. The disease resembles that which affects the incense cedar of the Pacific coast, and, like that, is supposed to be caused by a species of Daedalea. The fungus enters the living tree through broken branches, dead tops, or decaying knots, and excavates holes in the wood from a quarter of an inch to one inch wide and often several inches long. These holes are partially filled with brown powder, a deposit or product of the fungus. Though great numbers of such holes exist, and the trunks are perforated by them the trees are seldom so weakened as to be broken by the

wind. When affected trees are felled, the disease quits working on the prostrate trunks.

The effect of the disease is not entirely injurious, since it is believed to act as a preservative upon the wood which remains and to hinder decay. It is a common saying, though perhaps not an entirely true one, that "pecky cypress never rots." The fact seems to be undisputed that it lasts at least as long as unaffected wood. It is not, however, as strong, because of the perforations, nor is it as handsome. The use of pecky wood is restricted to places where weakness and unattractive appearance are not objectionable. Large numbers of

pecky railroad ties are laid yearly and give good resuits. Millions of feet of such lumber are built into sidewalks and platforms in southern towns and cities. That the disease has been a long time preying upon cypress timber is apparent from an examination of cypress logs from swamps near New Orleans, dug from alluvial deposits many feet below the present level of the Gulf of Mexico. Some of that prehistoric timber is pecky, though it has been buried during a period which some estimate at no less than 30,000 years.

Immense quantities of pecky cypress are made into fence posts, which are used

by railroads of the region to fence their tracks. The diseased wood is employed also for bridge floors, foundation timbers, and for culverts, boxes, walks, benches, and partitions in greenhouses, and for barn and shed lumber."

(*End of Government Report.*)

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

Whether planning a Bungalow, a Mansion, a Farm, a Sleeping-porch or just a simple Fence—remember—"If you build of CYPRESS you build but once."

We want you to investigate the merits of CYPRESS for use in hundreds of ways, and believe we can give you real help. Will you write our All-Round Helps Dep't?

Southern Cypress Mfrs.' Assn., New Orleans, La. and Jacksonville, Fla.

Insist on CYPRESS from your local dealer

TWO EXTRACTS from SPECIFICATIONS now used by increasing numbers of the best-posted Architects:

ALL LUMBER used throughout (excepting only girders, joists, rafters, braces, and *Interior* floors) *to be selected CYPRESS*, and to be the best of the grades specified. *PORCH FLOORS* to be all of *CYPRESS.*

EXTERIOR FINISH

Walls and roof to be covered with No. 1 sawed *CYPRESS SHINGLES* exposed to the weather on roof four and one-half (4½) inches and on walls five (5) inches. *At the option of the Owner, the exterior walls to be covered with No. 1 CYPRESS SIDING, six-inch and four-inch widths, 4¾ inches and 1¾ inches to the weather. All angles to be carefully mitered and fitted.*

mostly know (and the rest are learning fast) that there really is only one wood for Bungalows—and that is "Cypress, of course." WRITE FOR VOLUME 5, Cypress Pocket Library — very complete general treatises by well-known architects, covering *all* the puzzling questions on Bungalow building, from designs to furnishing—sent promptly with our compliments upon your request.

The less you have to spend in building, the more important it is that you secure the longest possible life for your investment. The more you spend, the more important it is that your money shall represent a definite and permanent investment, and not have to be spent over again in exasperating repairs. CYPRESS is "the one best buy" in the entire wood market for those who care what they get for their lumber money.

AT
1498
S088
1916A
AVERY LIBRARY

He Who Looks
Before He Leaps
Builds of CYPRESS
and
Builds "For Keeps"

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

BUY YOUR CYPRESS
OF YOUR OWN LUMBERMAN

HE HAS IT—OR WILL GET IT

CYPRESS S C M A
"THE WOOD ETERNAL" Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Office